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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Original Poetry.

Written for The Globe.

THE BLIND GIRL.

BY N**E.

The wide, wide world is dark to me,
The cheering sun is gone;
The moon that once shone pleasantly,
And through the clouds ran on,
No longer cheers my gloomy path,
Nor beams of pity sends.

The twinkling stars—a mighty train,
That crown the azure vault,
From Vesper comes, till Venus wanes,
Have left me in this world of night;
No more, to me, they'll e'er be bright,
For I, alas! am blind.

The rainbow on the purple clouds,
Penciled by more than mortal skill,
Her glowing hues, a mist enshrouds;
The flowing brooks, the laughing rill,
The playful lambkins on the hill
Have charms for me no longer now,
For I, alas, am blind.

They say the flowers are blooming now,
The flowers I loved so well;
They say the Moss and Lily grow,
In the wild wood, and the dell.
I love those flowers, for oh! they tell,
Of loved ones now no more.

O! lead me to my mother's grave,
That mother once so dear,
'Tis God hath taken, God who gave:
So, though this world be dark and drear,
My eyes be sealed for ever here,
They'll open soon in Heaven.

Sad and dejected, here I roam,
I have no friends, I have no home,
My noble sire in battle died;
And Willie, once our father's pride,
They buried in the deep, blue sea,
And left me here to mourn.

Oh! brother, father, mother dear,
Look on me in my woe;
From yon bright world, so fair and clear,
And tell me now, before I go,
That which I long so much to know,
Are any blind in Heaven?

An angel whispered, as she slept,
Come, sister, come, thy toil is o'er,
Thy prayers are heard, thou oft hast wept,
Now welcome to the sacred shore.
Where friends are waiting safely o'er
The cold and stormy sea.

Beneath a willow's spreading bows
They laid the gentle dead:
And o'er the tomb, the fragrant rose,
Blooms bending, o'er her humble head,
And whilst the sacred earth we tread,
The blind girl sees, in Heaven.

ACADEMIA, PA.

Written for The Globe.

THE JUVENILE PIC NIC.

BY. A. L. G.

See the beaming, smiling faces,
As they gaily march along,—
See their artless, pleasing graces,
Hear the music of their song.

Little prattlers, tiny elves—
Sparkling eyes, merry faces,
Happy, happy, in themselves.
Move along with sprightly paces.

Buoyant steps, lovely glances,
Beaming forth from every eye,
Nimble tip-toe, quickened prances.
As the distant grove they spy.

Hark! what sounds are those,
Coming from the distant hill,
As each note, each stanza flows,
By the rippling, gliding, rill,

See the festive-board surrounded,
Hear, the tinkling bell call forth,
Order, in each note is sounded—
Mark, the beaming, modest worth.
* * * *

Long-promised, sure reward,
For the studious days and hours,
They have spent in lessons hard,
Amid the gems of reasoning powers.

Miscellaneous and Political.

THE GERMANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY THE REV. E. W. HUTTER.

So deeply is the State of Pennsylvania indebted for her prosperity to the GERMAN portion of her citizens, that we feel that an article devoted to them will not be out of place in *this* meridian, where they comprise so large a part of the population. The German character once employed the pen of the learned and enlightened Tacitus, one of the first historians of antiquity. They evidently inherit all the virtues ascribed by this author to their ancestors, with few of their vices, which Christianity has in a great measure banished from among them. These ancestors migrated chiefly from the Palatinate, from Alsace, Swabia, Saxony, and Switzerland, with an admixture of natives of every principality and dukedom in Germany.—When we reflect, at this day, that the stock of most of these bold pioneers in the settlement of Pennsylvania, consisted only of a few pieces of gold or silver coin, a chest of clothing, a Bible, and a Psalter, and that now their descendants are scattered nearly over the whole West, and own the most immense possessions, we are forcibly struck with the miraculous changes wrought in the progress of time by an Overruling and Divine Hand. If it were possible to determine the relative proportions of these sums, the contrast would form such a monument of human INDUSTRY and ECONOMY as has seldom been witnessed in any age or country on the face of the earth.

The principal part of the Germans of Pennsylvania are Farmers—hardy and industrious tillers of the soil—the most noble of all the secular occupations which can engage the attention of man. More skilful cultivators of the earth, too, we hazard nothing in saying, can be found nowhere in this country, or any other, between the rising and the setting of the sun.

The Germans set a great value upon patrimonial property. This useful principle in human nature prevents much folly and vice in young people. It moreover lends to lasting and extensive advantages in the improvement of a farm; for what inducement can be stronger in a parent to plant an orchard, to preserve forest trees, or to build a commodious and durable house, than the idea, that they will be possessed by a succession of generations, who shall inherit his blood and name?

What strikes a traveller through our German counties most forcibly, is their mammoth barns, called in their own language *Schweitzer Scheuer*. Indeed, it is their invariable custom, in settling a new tract of land, *first* to provide large and suitable accommodations for their horses and cattle, before they expend much money in building a house for themselves. No feature in their character speaks so loudly in behalf of their humanity, as this willingness to suffer discomfort *themselves*, rather than impose it on the dumb and uncomplaining beasts. They believe with king Solomon, that "a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." But from this let it not be inferred, that their dwellings are deficient in the comforts of life. The reverse is true. No class, so emphatically as they, live "on the fat of the land,"—and none boasts of so many and such substantial domestic enjoyments.

Another fact, which never fails to rivet the attention of a stranger, is the extraordinary size and strength of their horses. A German horse is known in every part of the State.—He seems to "feel with his lord" the pleasure and pride of good and bountiful living. It is a well-established fact, that the German horses of Pennsylvania perform double the amount of labor of the New England or Southern breed, from the fact that they are more plentifully fed. For the same reason, their cows yield double the quantity of milk, and of a quality vastly superior.

In a word a German farm can be distinguished from the farms of the other citizens, by the superior size of their barns—the plain but compact construction of their dwellings—the height of their enclosures—the extent of their orchards—the fertility of their fields—the luxuriance of their meadows—the giant strength of their cattle—and by a general appearance of plenty and prosperity in all that belongs to them.

The favorable influence of Agriculture, as conducted by the Germans, in extending human happiness, is manifested by the joy they express upon the birth of a child. No dread of poverty, nor distrust of Providence from an increasing family, depress the spirits of these industrious and frugal people. Upon the birth of a son, they exult in the gift of a ploughman or a wagoner; and upon the birth of a daughter, they rejoice in the addition of a spinster or milk-maid, to their family.—Happy state of human society! What blessing can Civilization confer, that can atone for the ancient and patriarchal pleasure of raising up a numerous and healthy family of children to labor for their parents, for themselves, and for their country; and finally to partake of the knowledge and happiness which are annexed to existence, both in the life that now is, and in that which is to come. The joy of parents upon the birth of a child, is the grateful echo of creating goodness. May the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania be forever vocal with songs of joy upon these occasions! They are the infallible signs of comparative innocence, absolute industry, wealth, and happiness in the State.

The German Mechanic, too, is a most useful and enterprising citizen, possessing all the traits of character in common with the Farmer. His first ambition, on starting into life is to become a *Freeholder*, so as not to live in a rented house—and the highest temporal delight he can enjoy springs from his ability to declare: "This house is *my own*." Admirable equality that, which renders him afraid of *Debt*, that prolific source of Misery, and Want, and Crime! "The borrower is servent to the lender." "Owe no man anything, except to love him."

But the genius of the Germans of Pennsylvania is not confined to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Many of them have acquired great wealth, too, by foreign and domestic commerce.

But another fact which speaks louder in their praise, than any other, is this, that they are particularly attentive to the religious education of their children, and to the establishment and support of the Christian Religion. For this purpose they make the erection of a School House and a Place of Worship the *first* objects of their care. But they do not stop here. They take great pains to introduce in their offspring, not only *habits* of labor, but a *love* of it.

In this they submit to the irreversible sentence pronounced upon man, in such a manner as to convert the wrath of Heaven into private and public happiness. "To FEAR GOD AND TO LOVE WORK" are the first lessons they teach to their children.

As members of Civil Government, too, the Germans are, in the most exalted sense, patriotic and useful. Strongly attached to the principles of our free institutions, and contributing largely to the public revenue, they constitute the "bone and sinew" of the State. Many of them have become eminent in the Science of Government, and they have furnished some of our most distinguished Statesmen, who have served in the highest Executory and Legislative offices. We will be content with reference to a single illustrious example, the revered SIMON SNYDER, whose name has become the very synonyme of sterling sense, unflinching honesty, and far seeing sagacity—and whose administration of the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania, for a period of nine years, is referred to, at the present day, by men of *all* parties, as a very model of good government.

The Germans of Pennsylvania, to their credit be it spoken, never besiege the Government for favors in their domestic pursuits. They are never known to crowd the legislative halls clamorous for special privileges, and rely for wealth and prosperity, not on Acts of Assembly, but on their own daily toil and industry. They are, perhaps, the only class of people who practically regard government, its objects and its functions, in their true light. All that they desire from Government is to be *let alone*.

As neighbors, they are extremely kind, and friendly. They frequently assist each other by loans of money for a short time, without interest. But, to secure their confidence, it is necessary to be punctual, as they never lend money a second time to one who has once violated his obligation. We have heard it remarked, that during the War of Independence there were very few instances of any of them discharging a bond or a debt, in depreciated paper money!

These are some of the traits of character which have raised the Germans of Pennsylvania to a degree of moral and political elevation surpassed by no other race of men in the world. From this proud spectacle we may learn to prize knowledge and industry in Agriculture, coupled with a due observance of Christian duty, as the basis both of domestic happiness and national prosperity.

A Miner's Sermon.

A young phisician, who, after having received his diploma from one of our Medical Colleges, finding that there was no chance of gaining a livelihood by the practice of his profession in the place of his nativity, concluded to pack up his tools and emigrate to the Land of Gold on the Pacific. Here he found no better encouragement in the practice of medicine, for which he had been duly prepared, and licensed. As a last resort, he turned miner, and exchanged the scalpel for the pick-axe. In a recent letter to a friend at home, he embodies a sort of valedictory sermon to his last pursuit, which is well worth perusal. We copy it for the edification of our readers:—

"*Why will ye dig?*" Sons of man for the light of whose presence my spirit yearneth and my bowels grumbleth, dost thou ask me why? Is it not written that fortune smiles upon fools? And for the sake of these smiles, hath not thy servant been making a fool, yea, an ass of himself, in vain? For five years and ten days he has sojourned in this place—he has dived into the water—he has torn ancient rocks from their resting-place, and removed them afar off—he has likewise torn his breeches in parts not to be spoken of!—he has rooted into the mud like unto a swine. His beard hath grown long—the skin upon his hands and face hath changed its color until he is now likened unto a wild beast, and his garments are rent and soiled, so that "sackcloth and ashes" would be as fine as linen and purple to him. He would fain feed on husks, but there are none. Yes, he who in times past was wont to fare sumptuously, and to grumble over greater delicacies than were piled upon the table of Dives, now snuffs with gladness, the fragrance of pork and beans, and gnashes his teeth impatiently over a frying slapjack. He bolted a raw onion with unspeakable avidity. Potato skins fear his presence, beef vanishes from before him, and dogs look in vain for the bones. He sighs for the flesh pots of Egypt, and mourns over the barrenness of the land. In his sleep, nevertheless, the good angel of the past deigns to visit him, and delightful visions are opened to his recollection, for a delicious "bill of fare" floats before the mind of the dreamer, and he orders "oysters and terrapins for six," only to awaken to his infernal slapjacks and molasses.

All this hath thy servant endured. Is he not then a fool, an abomination in the sight of wisdom? And is it not unto such only, that fortune dispenses her favors? Yet she hath deserted me. I approach her and she fleeth! I "double on her trail," and she turneth away! I await her coming and she stands still! I secrete myself in her path, and seize her unawares! But she glideth off, as though I had caught a hog by his greased tail! *Sic transit*, I exclaim, and with a sick heart I revile poverty and curse fortune.

Lo! are not these evils? And wherefore should they be visited upon thy servant?—Surely he hath not sinned as other men sinneth. He hath not coveted his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, nor his man-servant nor his maid-servant—for be it known unto thee, that there are no maid-servants here. He has abided by the "Law and the Prophets," but the *profits* have not abided by him!

Now, therefore, I renounce these diggings—I absquatulate the premises—"I vamose the ranch"—I take off—I put out—I go—I slope—I depart without scrip or provender, taking no heed for the morrow, for the morrow takes no care of me. Ere five days shall have passed, the shirt-tail of thy servant will be waving in the breeze of the Nevada. A remnant of it will be nailed upon the highest mountain that he crosses, an emblem of the extremity to which a man may be reduced in the land of Ophir. Yet think not, oh! Elisha, that I would rend my garment for this alone. Verily, I say unto thee, an evil genius hath long pursued me. She hath followed so close upon my footsteps that every thread and fibre of my shirt-tail are familiar to her eye. And if, in her pursuit of me, she should gaze upon this relic in the solitary fastness of the mountain she will at once recognize it, and believe me to have been torn and destroyed by a wild beast, she will retrace her steps, and thus I will escape her.

I go hence, Elisha, unto the town of Sonora, where it has been prophesied that thy servant will heal the sick, and prosper with amazing prosperity. As Moses reared the serpent in the wilderness, for the children of Israel to look upon and be cured of their infirmities, so will I elevate my tin among the Gentiles, that they may gaze upon it and be made whole. Their offerings of gold and silver will be acceptable unto me; and if they live not afterwards, peradventure they may find treasures in Heaven.

THIS WILL DO.—Marshal, spare that dog, touch not a single hair; he worries many a hog from out his muddy lair. Oh! when he was a pup, so frisky and so plump, he lapped his milk from a cup, when hungry—at a jump. And then his funny tricks, so funny in their place, so full of canine licks, upon your hands and face. You will surely let him live! O! do not kill him—dead; he wags his narrative and prays for life—not lead. Go get the muzzle now, and put upon his mouth and stop that bow-bow-bow! and tendency to drought. He is our children's pet, companion of their joy; you will not kill him yet, and thus their hopes destroy. No, Marshall, spare that pup, touch not a single hair! O! put your pistol up and go away from there.—*Buffalo Republican.*

☞It is stated that coffee can be successfully cultivated in the south part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that State.

"Americans Must Rule America."

In a former article, under the above caption, we endeavored to show how the Know-Nothing faction had misled and stultified the public mind, by the adoption of the specious motto, as their line of action, that "Americans must rule America;" and, per consequence, that none but native born citizens should hold office. We now propose a few reflections upon the manner in which their doctrines were carried out—the outrages that were perpetrated under the mask of an affected and intense Americanism—and the infamies that finally brought down upon the whole vile concern the indignant scorn and reprobation of every right-minded man in the country.

We believe that Know-Nothingism, with all its various adjuncts and instincts, had its origin in a deadly and malignant hatred of the Democratic party. When it first exhibited its hideous crest, the Democracy were in the ascendant in almost every State of the Union. It had just before issued from a national contest in which it had achieved a most signal and overwhelming triumph. The people, with almost unparalleled unanimity, had endorsed both the domestic and foreign policy which it had inaugurated and established, and there seemed nowhere a disposition to disturb, but rather to acquiesce in the adjustment of the before disputed questions which had formed the basis of partizan antagonism and of strife. The Whig party, even by its most renowned advocates and champions, was admitted to be dead and buried, and the policy which it had for years persistently strove to fasten upon the government, was regarded as an obsolete idea—a thing of the past, beyond all hope of resurrection.

The victorious Democracy had possession of the whole political field—its star was in the ascendant everywhere and it promised to have undisputed sway, and to ensure the tranquility of the country, for long years to come. But an unseen enemy was on its track, plotting and scheming, and devising means for its overthrow. How was this herculean task to be accomplished? Where was the brain, fertile enough in expedients, or the heart black enough in malignity, to attempt its execution? But in some depraved mind it was concocted. Native Americanism was significant and suggestive. It was seen that this organization, built upon proscription of foreign-born citizens and hostility to the Catholic religion, had been successful in certain localities—had triumphed over a Democracy that resisted and repelled its narrow and selfish creed—and, in a moment, the worst of the opposition leaders, sought to widen its influence, to try its strength upon a broader field, and to array the Protestant mind of the country against the Democratic party—to arouse the most dangerous prejudices that could afflict the land—to set class against class, and religion against religion, even at the risk of a bloody internecine war. When this monster had taken shape and form, under the auspices of that secresy, and of those oaths and obligations that made it so formidable, and banded its confederates together, it was christened Know-Nothingism. When we look back and contemplate the atrocities that stained its career, and the mischief it wrought, we involuntarily exclaim:

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

When it arose, it seemed as though another Pandora's box had been opened to scatter its evils and to shower its plagues upon a doomed community. In the name of patriotism, it dealt the most deadly blows against personal and political liberty. In the name of Religion, and under the pretence of doing God service, it roasted men and women in the flames of their own dwellings, and laughed and shouted amid the dreadful saturnalia of blood and carnage. It invoked the ruffian hand to shed innocent blood, and applauded and commemorated the deed. It apotheosized professional bullies, and wrapped the sacred folds of the American flag around the bodies of those who had met a violent death in violating the laws, and whose lives, like that of the Ishmaelite, had been a constant warfare against society.

Had the Democratic party not met and overthrown this monster, what now untold and unknown evils might have been in store for the country! It is true that honorable, patriotic and law-abiding men of all parties, turned away from it with loathing and contempt; but it was left to the Democratic party to grapple with it single-handed, and strangle it to death. It is gradually disappearing from the face of the land; its death-moans are growing fainter and fainter, and when we know that not a vestige of it is left, we shall feel as though some fearful and overshadowing nightmare had been dispelled from the broad breast of the country.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞The American *Register*, the Know-Nothing organ of Lancaster, is down like a "thousand of brick" on the nomination of Fremont. It calls him "a certain John C. Fremont, of Rocky mountain grass-hopper celebrity"—and says, "he has been heretofore a perfect political blank"—"a young man thrust upon the people of the United States for the highest office in the gift of a free people, without experience or any particular qualification to recommend him."—Again—"Every true patriot will regret that both the New York and Philadelphia Conventions did not nominate Millard Fillmore, *the only man who stands a particle of chance of defeating Buchanan.*

☞Hugh Smith, a laborer, of Hollidaysburg, attempted to commit suicide by drowning, a few days ago. He was rescued a few minutes after he made the plunge. Life was nearly extinct, but through the skilful exertions of Dr. Conrad he was resuscitated. He was laboring under mental aberration.

☞Corn intended for seed ought to be preserved on the cob, and not kept in bulk. This is especially true of the white flint variety, the cob of which is very succulent.

Mozart.

Germany is rich in the fame of its gifted children, especially in those who possessed great musical genius. What other countries can boast of such names as Beethoven, Handel, Mozart? Beethoven, the sublime master stands a king among artists of every land; Handel has made his name sacred through the beauty and grandeur of his oratorios; and Mozart, the wonderful child and no less wonderful man, whose chief characteristic was the universality of his musical power, may well stand in the ranks of those whom all ages honor.

The world is better and happier that such as these have lived in it and enriched it with their labors. That which was best and greatest within their own souls, they wrought into living melodies, to which the world listens, and while it listens is purified and hallowed.

Mozart was born at Salzburg, in 1756.—He lived but thirty-six years, yet his whole life was devoted to his art. At the age of six years he began to compose music, and from that time until his death, he went from capitol to capitol of Europe, giving to the world his sublime works, as one by one they were produced. He was every where received with enthusiasm, though much that he composed was not fully appreciated until a later period, when the artificial music which he did not imitate was becoming obsolete. His style was peculiarly his own. His genius, too rich and varied to be confined to conventionalities and customs, broke away from them and delighted itself with new and splendid creations.—His talent was not confined to any one branch of the art. In the solemn symphony, the delicate romance, the brilliant opera, he was equally successful, and who has not heard of his last and greatest work, his Requiem?

Connected with this is a legend which is often told, yet always thrilling to the lovers of the marvelous. It is said that a mysterious stranger visited Mozart a short time before his death, and ordered a requiem to be composed for some unknown person. He appointed the day on which it should be finished, and then went away, not having revealed his name. Mozart wrote it as he had promised, pouring into it some of his greatest ideas, and adorning it with the richest passages, but the stranger never returned, and the requiem was performed soon after at the burial of the author.

Mrs. Hemans has made this the theme of a beautiful poem, in which she attributes to Mozart the consciousness that a supernatural visitor had commissioned him to write his own requiem.

"A requiem! and for whom?
For beauty in its bloom?
For valor fallen, a broken rose, or sword?
A dirge for king, or chief,
With pomp of stately grief,
Banner, and torch, and waving plume deplored?

Not so—It is not so!
What warning voice I know!
From other worlds a strange, mysterious tone!
A solemn funeral air
It called me to prepare,
And my heart answered secretly—my own!"

The legend, though probably it has little or no foundation, is very beautiful, throwing, as it does, a halo of mystery over the death of one whose life was so fruitful in the grandest works of genius.

Flowers.

In his joy and in his sorrow, man loves to surround himself with plants and flowers.—He crowns the bride with sweet myrtle or the pure orange blossoms; the laurel speaks to him of glory and renown; the palm-branch of glorious hopes for the future. And when the loved one departs, he turns again to the flowers of the earth and the trees of the forest, to grieve with them and to give expression of his sorrow. From the South Sea to the icy North, from East to West, grief finds the same simple but touching expression.—The mourning peasant of Normandy burns the lowly straw bed on which his friend expired before his hut, and the round black spot, as it contrasts with the green turf by its side, remains long an humble but eloquent epitaph of him who left no other record behind. In peaceful villages we see neither gorgeous monuments, nor lofty trees rising in honor of the dead—and, we fear as frequently in praise of the living—but, sweeter far, the graves are covered with green sod or humble flowers. "We adorn graves," says gentle Evelyn, "with flowers and redolent plants, just emblems of the life of those fading beauties, whose roots being buried in dishonor, rise again in glory."

The Japanese deck with flowers their "eternal mansion," and the Turks perforate the monumental slabs spread on those who shall be seen no more, in order that a natural growth of bloom shall spring up through the apertures, and that the bud so nourished by the grave, and set free to the winds of heaven, shall shed their fragrance and strew their petals around the Moslem's "city of silence." The western traveler gazed with deep sympathy upon the grave of the Chinese; it is a simple, conical mound of earth, but over it spread and twine wild roses, and cover it with a mass of pure white blossoms; or it is crowned in simple majesty, with a tall plant of waving grass. Our cities, also, now love to bury the dead where woods unfold their massive foliage and breathe an air of heaven—their better taste has made the green grove and the velvet lawn sacred to the memory of those that are gone to the realms of peace.

☞Profanity is the least excusable of all vices because it has not even the poor apology of self interest to defend it. It gratifies no appetite and subserves no end, and must, therefore spring alone from the most criminal thoughtlessness, or from unmitigated depravity. A practice thus characterized by no virtue and furnished with no excuse, springing from the two worst conditions of the human heart, absolute vacuity or total repletion with wickedness, is too monstrous to be loved and too worthless to be practiced, and should be hated by every good man, and avoided by all.

☞Right and duty are like two palm trees, which bear fruit only when growing side by side.

Domestic Economy.

Valuable Receipts.

FILLET, OR ROUND OF BEEF—SPICED.—Get the ribs of beef. Have ready pounded and sifted some cloves, mace, alspice, pepper, a few coriander seeds, a little saltpetre, and bay salt; mix all well together, rub your beef well, then tie it tightly up into a good round fillet; let it lie for a day or two, then put it into the oven to set the meat, after which place it in a stewpan with a little second stock; put fat bacon at the bottom of the stewpan, and half a pint of port wine, stew it about two hours, according to the size; make a very good sauce, reduce the liquor, and take off all the fat until sufficient to make the sauce, which you will add to some good cooley, with chopped dressed mushrooms; season with cayenne pepper and salt; if approved of, add some hot pickles of different colors, the last thing, in the sauce. Add a dust of sugar to your sauce.

BRANDY PUDDING.—Take some dried cherries or jar-raisins, stoned, and line a mould with them, add some thin slices of French roll, and a layer of ratafias or macaroons, then repeat the layers of fruit, rolls, and cakes, till the mould is full, pouring in at intervals two glasses of brandy. Beat four eggs, whites and yolks separately, add to them a pint of milk or cream slightly sweetened, half a nutmeg, and the rind of half a lemon grated, pour it into the mould, and when it has penetrated the solid, flour a cloth, tie it tight over, and boil an hour. Be careful to keep the mould the right side upwards.

AN EFFECTUAL METHOD OF REMOVING THE TASTE OF GARLIC, OR WILD ONION, FROM MILK.—When the milk is new from the cow, pour one quart of boiling water into every gallon of milk; stir it through, and put the whole into broad shallow dishes, so that it will not be above two inches deep. Let these dishes be placed on an open shelf, that the vapor may pass freely and entirely away. When the milk has stood in this manner twelve hours, it may be put into a churn altogether, or only the cream, as may be most agreeable to the taste or practice of the operator. Milk from cows that have pastured on garlic, (or wild onion,) when managed in this way, will be quite sweet.

HORN-AIL—A REMEDY.—Last spring one of my cows had the horn-ail or distemper very bad, and I thought I should lose her in spite of all I could do. I tried the different remedies I could hear of, but without effect. At last I thought I would try something new, and took a small sack, filled it with common salt, and bound it between her horns, and then poured on sharp vinegar until it was perfectly wet. I wet it three or four times a day until she got well, which was in a very short time.—*D. L. W., Conquest, N. Y., in Rural American.*

HOW TO CHOOSE BEEF.—True well-fed beef may be known by the texture and color; the lean will exhibit an open grain of deep coral red, and the fat will appear of a healthy, oily smoothness, rather inclining to white than yellow; the suet firm and white. Yellow fat is a test of meat of an inferior quality.—Heifer beef is but little inferior to ox-beef; the lean is of a closer grain, the red paler, and the fat whiter. Cow beef may be detected by the same signs, save that the older the beast the texture of the meat will appear closer, and the flesh coarser to the sight, as well as harder to the touch.

FOR NEURALGIC TROUBLES.—The application of towels, wrung out in hot water, to the forehead and temples, is represented to be an efficacious and speedy remedy for headaches arising from neuralgic affections.

FOR CROWS.—Seth Lee, of Connecticut, says he gets rid of the crows by the following easy method:—

"He takes a small piece of fresh meat, or meat that has been fresh recently, for the nearer it is to carrion the better, as crows are not very nice in these matters, punches it full of small holes, into each of which he puts a small quantity of strychnine, and hangs the meat in a tree near where the crows are known to frequent." Eleven died an ignominious death one morning.

HOW TO BOIL POTATOES.—In Ireland potatoes are boiled to perfection; the humblest peasant places his potatoes on his table better cooked than could half the cooks in London, trying their best. Potatoes should always be boiled in their "jackets;" peeling a potato before boiling is offering a premium for water to run through it, and making them waxy and unpalatable; they should be thoroughly washed and put into cold water. In Ireland they always nick a piece of the skin off before they place them in the pot; the water is gradually heated, but never allowed to boil; cold water should be added as soon as the water commences boiling, and it should thus be checked until the potatoes are done, the skins will not then be broken or cracked until the potato is thoroughly done; pour the water off completely, and let the skins be thoroughly dry before peeling.

LEMON PUDDING.—Boil four lemons peeled thin, till they are soft, rub them through a hair sieve, and preserve the fine pulp; pour some boiling milk or cream, in which a stick of cinnamon has been boiled, over a pound of Naples biscuits, two ounces of fresh butter, and a little nutmeg. When cold, add to them the pulp of the lemons, and eight eggs well beaten; mix all together, and sweeten, and, if liked, add some brandy.—Make a good puff paste, edge a dish with it, put in the mixtures, ornament the top with strings of paste, and bake it in a moderate oven.

POTATO SOUP.—Almost every farmer's household is fond of soup for supper. I will now write a few "home-spun" lines on making a cheap and palatable soup from the potato. I take good sound potatoes, peel and cut them in pieces small enough to be eaten with a spoon. After having them well rinsed, I boil them with enough water to leave them in a state of soup; adding salt to my taste. When they are cooked, I take about two tablespoonfuls of flour, with half as much lard, and fry it in a pan, stirring it with a spoon until changed to a brown (not black color) color. I then stir in it with the potatoes, after which it is ready for the table.—*Elizabeth Deihl.*

COW HEEL.—Having cleaned the feet, bone them, boil them, and stew them in a rich brown gravy; serve with Indian pickle. Or, if plainly cooked, boil until enough; then serve them on a napkin, with melted butter, flavored with a spoonful of vinegar, and one of mustard. Lemon pickle may be served with them.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle,
6—John N. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Laury,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler,	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—Isaac Slenker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout,	24—John Keatly,

25—Vincent Phelps.

Democratic State Convention.

The Hon. TIMOTHY IVES having withdrawn his name as a candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, at its last meeting in Harrisburg, a resolution was adopted by that Committee, calling upon the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, to assemble

At CHAMBERSBURG, *on Wednesday, the 6th day of August next*

at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Judge IVES. In pursuance of this action of the Democratic State Central Committee, the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose stated.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

G. G. WESTCOTT, } Secretaries.
ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, }

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at the public house of AND. JOHNSTON, in Huntingdon, on Saturday next, July 12, at 1 o'clock, p. m. SAM'L. T. BROWN, *Chairman.*

Committee.

Sam'l T. Brown, Chairman.	Robert Massey, Barree.
A. J. Fee, Henderson twp.	Geo. W. Patterson, Jackson.
Wm. S. Lincoln, Walker.	John Campbell, Brady.
Ludwig Hoover, Penn.	Jacob H. Miller, Union.
H. Zimmerman, Hopewell.	Samuel H. Bell, Shirley.
Peter Piper, Porter.	Dr. J. G. Lightner, Shirl'g.
Dr. J. M. Gemmill, Alex'ia.	Samuel Bolinger, Cromwell,
Jas. B. Carothers, Morris.	John Carl, Sr., Dublin.
Wm. Riley, Franklin.	William G. Harper, Tell.
Wm. Copely, Birmingham.	Jacob Covert, Springfield.
Jas. Chamberlain, Wars'mk.	Jacob Smyers, Clay.
John R. Hunter, Petersburg.	David Hamilton, Tod.
Henry Roberts, West.	James Henderson, Cassville.

"We notice an article in the "Globe," the editor of which is a Roman Catholic—wherein Col. Fremont is declared a member of that church." . . . . "This is simply a malignant falsehood; a Roman Catholic lie from a Roman Catholic liar."—*Huntingdon Journal.*

To the assertion that the editor of this paper is a Roman Catholic, we have but little to say. We despise the *littleness* of those who make the assertion, while we pity and commiserate them in the unenviable light in which they have been placed before the community—the consequence of their own bad, unrestrained acts. Unable to answer or defend themselves from the charges brought against them by those whom they have so wantonly and recklessly assailed, they resort to all manner of falsehood. With an easy grace, natural to dissembling hypocrites, they bend to a base pandering to a baser spirit of religious clannishness. They place us in a false position, and then, with contemptible hypocrisy, bid for personal and political capital out of the *sin* existing only in their prolific imaginations. They talk of "Rome," but forget that they are living scandals to *Geneva,* and to the community. They act the double parts of secret and cowardly as well as open assassins of private character. With the holy name of their Maker on their lips, they deal in lying and slandering by the wholesale, and yet set themselves up as judges of the christianity and moral conduct of others. —No, we have no claims upon Rome, nor have we any complaints to make against Geneva, but while the ostracised Doctor and the branded Whittaker are furnished us as specimens of the handiwork of the latter, we shall never call upon it. Rome would, doubtless, denounce them—Geneva barely tolerates them as *her* members.

Now, as to Fremont being a Catholic. In the article alluded to by the "Journal," we only gave the authority of the Philadelphia *Daily News,* a Know-Nothing paper, for the assertion. In addition, we have the authority of the Washington City *Star,* New York *Express,* and other papers, for the assertion that Fremont was raised and educated a Catholic—married by a Catholic clergyman to a Protestant lady, etc., and yet after all your opposition to Catholics, after all your slanders against, your abuse, and misrepresentations of, that class of people, you nail to your mast head the name of one of their number, and call upon the people to vote for him for President of the United States! Is such inconsistency worthy of respect?

COL. BENTON ON COL. FREMONT.—Col Benton, in his late speech at St. Louis, referred to the nomination of Col. Fremont, his son-in law, and to a rumor that he would support him, and said:

"Now, when has it ever happened that I have been influenced by family connections, or by my own interest? What office have I ever got for one of my family? What appointment have I ever got for myself? No, citizens! I am above such consideration. I am above family, and above self when the good of the Union is concerned. From first to last, I have been for my country, and mean to continue for it. I have made many sacri- for it, and am making a great one now in standing this canvass.

☞ Interesting reading matter will be found on every page of this paper.

In a Bad Fix.

The old *Rat* of the *Journal,* and his pet mouse, find themselves in an unpleasant position just now. To blindfold their Know Nothing readers, they weekly denounce every man known to be a Catholic, (Fremont excepted) while at the same time they have the name of a Catholic at their mast head for President. Of all men or animals living they are possessed of the least political or moral honesty. We publish the following for the information of the readers of the *Journal,* that they may know how much honesty of purpose there is in the *Journal's* opposition to the Catholics:

FREMONT AND ROMANISM.—The Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, noticing the Tribune's excuse for Fremont's being married by a Roman Catholic Priest, says —

The idea that the Protestant Clergy of Washington were all afraid of Col. Benton, because he was just then a *political* power there, is simply ridiculous. Why was not the Catholic Priest under the same influence, if it existed? How came it that *he* plucked up courage enough to marry the "happy couple?"

If Col. Benton exercised power enough to frighten and control the whole body of Protestant Clergymen, we cannot, for the life of us, see what hindered him from extending his marvellous power over the Catholic Priest.

This explanation is very weak in the joints. The fact is confessed that the Colonel was married by a Catholic Priest. We ask for no other evidence of the fact that he is a Romanist. He dared not be married by any other than a Catholic Priest. He was reared and educated a Catholic, and it was natural enough that he should have been married as one.

We have the fact from a lady of our acquaintance—herself a native, and long resident of Washington City—that everybody knew there that Col. Fremont was a Roman Catholic; and after his marriage to Miss Benton—a most estimable lady—it was finally arranged that he should attend Mass, &c., on Sunday mornings, but worship with her in the Presbyterian Church at the afternoon services.

These are the "facts in the case." Let our Republican friends wiggle out of them as best they may.

What will Clay Whigs do?

What will those true and tried National Whigs who always rallied when CLAY or WEBSTER blew the charge, do in the present contest? Will they join the standard of the Constitution and Union, or will they merge with one or the other of the miserable factions which are striving to destroy the Republic?

HENRY CLAY once said:

"Whenever the Whig party shall become merged into a miserable sectional Abolition party; *I will renounce it forever,* and in future act with that party, *regardless of its name,* which stands by the Constitution and the Union."

Such were also the sentiments of WEBSTER —and, following in their footsteps, RUFUS CHOATE and ROBERT C. WINTHROP, two of the most faithful and prominent Whigs in the Union, besides hosts of others, have declared for BUCHANAN and the Constitution.

Will not the remnant of the Whig party, which has always stood aloof from the dangerous isms and fanaticism of the times, do likewise?

Thaddeus Stevens' Prediction.

In the Black Republican Convention, Thaddeus Stevens made the following remarks:

Mr. Stevens saw what the current of the Convention was—he did not rise to resist it —but he admonished delegates to take care it does not sweep away friends as well as foes. [Applause.] Pennsylvania is embarrassed by the withdrawal of the only name he thought could save the State. He would like to have time to consult his colleagues.—He would be sorry to see Judge McLean's name introduced now, but he was assured that without that name, *Pennsylvania would be lost by* 50,000 *majority in the Fall!* In conclusion, he moved to adjourn until 10 o clock next morning.

We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Stevens' prediction will be verified!

☞ We don't choose to bandy words with a man who owes his present freedom to executive clemency. A pardoned convict is not worth our notice.—*Journal.*

The above will give the reader a correct idea of the characters of the poor, unfortunate fellows, who control the filthy columns of the *Journal.* It is news to us, as well as to everybody acquainted with us from childhood, that *we owe our present freedom to executive clemency,* and that *we are a pardoned convict!*—These charges are serious ones, and if the characters of the persons making them were not as well known as they are, we might be persuaded to take other notice of them. As it is, we will permit them to go on "their way rejoicing" until their infamous characters weigh them down beneath the feet of all honorable men, and until the "church, which they disgrace," finds it necessary to expel them from fellowship as it would the most abandoned wretches on the face of the earth.

That the public may see and know Wm. Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker in their true characters, we agree to pay into their hands, one hundred dollars, as soon as they produce the least shadow of evidence to sustain the charges. Will they give the evidence, or will they go on their way, double-branded, as the chief of liars?

Spirit of Republicanism.

The *Poughkeepsie Telegraph* charges a Black Republican Clergyman of that place with uttering the following reprehensible sentiment:

"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt."

This is the secret prayer of the whole party, and the grand object they have in view. Be not deceived by their hypocritical profession!

The Democratic Platform.

There is one virtue possessed by the Democracy which even the most unscrupulous of their opponents must concede—the virtue of boldly avowing their principles. There is an ingeniousness about our party which they cannot understand, or dare not imitate. Placing implicit confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the people, the Democracy have nothing to conceal—while our opponents, lacking such confidence, or conscious that a full exposure of all their principles would prove fatal to their cause, content themselves with making false, or partial issues.

But, while they are afraid to lay their own doctrines before the people for scrutiny, they are very courageous in assailing ours—not because they are unsound, but because they are Democratic.

One objection which they urge against Mr. BUCHANAN now—and upon which they rely for injuring him seriously—is, that he has given his sanction to the Cincinnati Platform.

Well, what is there in that platform which Mr. BUCHANAN, as an American citizen, and a Constitution and Union loving Democrat, should not sanction? What is there in it that is not national and sound?

Let us see what the platform says:

1st. It expresses confidence in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating judgment of the American people.

Surely no fault can be found with this.

2d. It expresses the opinion that the Federal Government is one of *limited* powers, derived solely from the Constitution—that the grants of power should be *strictly* construed —and that it is dangerous to exercise *doubtful* powers.

Who but a latitudinarian will object to that?

3d. It denies to the General Government the right to carry on a general system of Internal Improvements.

This *we* hold to be sound doctrine.

4th. It denies the right of the General Government to assume State debts.

5th. It opposes a Protective Tariff, and favors one for revenue alone, with such incidental protection as that may afford.

Some of our manufacturers may object to this—but the great bulk of our population, who cannot afford to pay high duties, think it wise and just.

6th. It favors economy in the public expenditures.

7th. It contends that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be applied to national purposes.

8th. It denies the power of Congress to charter a National Bank.

9th. It expresses opposition to the proscriptive principles of Nativism.

10th. It lays down the doctrine that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States.

11th. It approves of the qualified veto power.

12th. It endorses the Compromise measures of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave law.

13th. It expresses confidence in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

14th. It condemns Know-Nothingism.

15th. It approves the Nebraska-Kansas act —maintains the equal rights of the States— and resists monopolies and all exclusive legislation.

16th. It advocates Free Trade and Free Seas.

17th. It supports the Monroe doctrine.

18th. It expresses a decided opinion in favor of free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—an inter-oceanic route—over which the United States should exercise such control as their position, and the privileges which may be granted to them by other States, entitle them to.

19th. It expresses sympathy in the efforts making by Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent.

20th. It asks for proper efforts on the part of the National Administration to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico.

21st. It favors military and postal roads to the Pacific.

Here, then, in brief, is this formidable Platform, which Mr. BUCHANAN has approved, and which our opponents condemn. We look upon it as a medium between conservatism and progression—a compromise between Old and Young America—broad enough, sound enough, and national enough for every man in the Union but traitors and fanatics to stand upon—and such we do not want in our ranks.

We claim under this platform to be the only National party—the only party that can save the Union, and put an end to sectional strife—and, to aid in accomplishing these high and noble purposes, we invite all national men, no matter to what party they may have heretofore been attached, to come into our ranks and fight under the banner of the Union.—*Union and Patriot.*

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.—All over the Union the most enthusiastic meetings have been held to ratify the nominations of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The utmost enthusiasm has been awakened by these judicious nominations, and the people, with a unanimity unparalleled in political history, have taken the field in their support. Every sensible man in the country admits the success of the ticket—every true patriot desires it—the safety of the Union requires it —and, therefore, its majority will be unprecedented.

An Appeal for Forbearance.

The clergymen of Richmond have issued an appeal to the ultras of all sections of the country, in which they urge moderation and forbearance, and hold this language:—

Let us sedulously avoid every word and deed which can tend to increase the public excitement and irritation. Let us give no countenance to lawless violence, whether in low or high places. Let us seek by every practicable method to strengthen and brighten the bond of fraternal union, which should embrace every citizen of our favored States and Territories. And above all let Christians fervently pray to the Father of light for His blessing on our rulers—that they may be wise, firm, conciliating and patriotic; for our people—that they may be peaceable, prosperous and happy. We are called individually to self examination, the confession of our sins, penitence, and a reformation of our lives; and by these methods, far more readily than by fierce discussion, we avert the dangers which are impending over our beloved land. And now we entreat you by every consideration of patriotism and piety— by the memory of our fathers—by the blood that purchased our liberties—by the illustrious deeds of Bunker Hill and Yorktown—by the history of the past—by the millions, living and unborn, whose welfare depends on the preservation of our Union—and especially by our religious prosperity, so greatly increased under our excellent government, to "follow the things which make for peace."

The Death-Knell of Fanaticism.

From all quarters (says the Lowel Advertiser) the telegraphic wires bring the joyous and universal shouts of the democracy, ratifying the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Not one discordant or dissenting voice strikes upon the ear. The great democratic family, from Maine to California, are bound together like a band of brothers, with heart and hand pledged as one man to the perpetuation of democratic principles, to the united and harmonious support of the democratic nominees, and to the utter and complete annihilation of those twin curses, know-nothingism and black republicanism, which are striving to weaken and divide the great American confederation, and blight the usefulness and prosperity of the country. The Cincinnati Convention has tolled the death-knell of both the traitorous factions, and the ides of November will see them sunk into the deepest shades of their native darkness, and in the utter contempt of the American people.

Hear a Distinguished Whig.

The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, for many years a leading Whig member of Congress, thus closes a lengthy letter to his constituents:

But, gentlemen, candor as a man and duty as a representative compel me to say to you that, in my judgment, the success of the black republican candidate, with its necessary consequences, will most probably be fatal to the existence of the government. It is my solemn conviction that if the national democratic party were destroyed to-day the Union of the States would not endure for two years longer. It is the force of this truth which is causing wise men and patriots, without regard to former party associations and prejudices, to take their stand with those who intend to make a great effort for the maintenance of the government of Washington. As North Carolina will have the honor of firing the first gun in this great battle, so a decisive triumph there will tend powerfully to encourage and strengthen the friends of the constitution and the Union everywhere.

Respectfully, T. L. CLINGMAN.

Buchanan and the Old-line Whigs.

The Natches (Mississippi) Free Trader says:

"A gentlemen of this city, heretofore a prominent leading whig, remarked in our presence, previous to the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, that if Mr. Buchanan was nominated, there would be no contest at all in the South, that the conservative portion of the old whig party would give him a unanimous and cordial support, and that the democratic rule would be insured for the next twenty years.

"Were we to mention the name of the gentleman who gave this opinion, we know it would give it greater weight, but, as it was a private conversation, we forbear. The sentiment, however, is one which we know is entertained by most of the conservative whigs of this country."

Six Eclipses in One Year.

On referring to our Dutch Almanac we find that there will be six eclipses this year —two of the Sun, two of the Moon and two of the Know Nothings. The first eclipse of the Know Nothings will occur on the second Tuesday of October. It will be partial, and be visible in Pennsylvania and some other portions of the United States. The second, which will be total, will take place on the 4th of November, and be visible all over the World, though the best view of it will be had in the United States. It will commence about eight o'clock in the morning, and the point of total obscuration will be reached about seven in the evening. This eclipse is not expected to "pass off" at all, but it is supposed that the body eclipsed (which is anything but a "heavenly body,") will itself *pass off.* It is not apprehended that the equilibrium of the political system will be destroyed by the disappearance of the obscured body. On the contrary, it is believed that the abatement of this disturbing cause will be productive of increased harmony.

DYING OUT.—Every day (says the Philadelphia Argus,) makes it clearer that Know Nothingism is on its last legs. In the South it can make but a feeble stand, and the ragged, shapeless mass of nothern Know Nothingism is falling to pieces and sloughing off into avowed Black Republicanism. Thus it is stated that the "Fillmore National American Club" of New York city have unanimously resolved to support Fremont. The bolters' convention, representing doubtless the majority of northern Know Nothings, have nominated Fremont, and are now the second-fiddle allies of Seward, Greeley and Giddings.

"Sam's career was very noisy, but brief indeed.

FREMONT A SLAVEHOLDER.—The Louisville *Journal,* the leading advocate of Mr. Fillmore in the West, says the confidence of the Northern sectionalists, like Bob Acres' courage is fast oozing out of their finger ends. They dared not nominate a straight-out Free-Soiler, like Seward or Chase or Hale, but selected Fremont for availability. It seems probable that they have caught a Tartar and have actually nominated a slaveholder.

The "Ten Cent" Slander Nailed to the Counter.

No sooner had the nomination of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, by the Cincinnati Convention, been announced, than our political enemies began their old game of misrepresentation and abuse.

They immediately mounted astride of the old dilapidated slander of "Ten Cent Jimmy," and the eagerness which they have manifested to indulge in this favorite misrepresentation has afforded an excellent opportunity to the Democracy, to nail the *lie* to the counter, and exhibit in unmistakable clearness, the total disregard our opponents have either for honesty or decency.

The speech in which Mr. BUCHANAN is alleged to have advocated the reduction in the price of American labor, was delivered in the United States Senate, January 22d, 1840, on the Independent Treasury Bill. It is copied word for word from the *Congressional Globe,* 1st Session, 26th Congress, page 136. Those who read the extract, remarks the Reading *Gazette,* will doubtless be surprised when we tell them that it is the only foundation the enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN ever had for the story they have been industriously circulating for many years past, that he advocated a reduction of the wages of American workingmen, to ten cents a day. It will be seen at a glance, that there is not a line or word, that can be made, either directly, or by the most forced inference, to bear any such meaning. On the contrary, the position assumed by Mr. BUCHANAN was that of the true friend of the laborer. He advocated a sound currency, as one of the greatest benefits which the working man could enjoy, because it would insure him permanent employment, at regular wages, punctually paid in gold and silver. And time has completely vindicated the correctness of his position. Wages have never been better for all sorts of labor, or more promptly paid, than since the evils of a depreciated paper currency were cured by the Independent Treasury system. Every laboring-man will see the force and justice of Mr. BUCHANAN'S argument, and instead of joining in the cry of demagogues against him, applaud and sustain him as one of the earliest champions of the rights of labor.

"Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more, than any other class of society. What is it he ought most desire? Constant employment, regular wages and uniform reasonable prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding revulsion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes, is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that, although he nominaly learns as much, or even more than he did formally, yet from the increased price of all the necessaries of life, he cannot support his family. Hence the strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have at different periods, existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of work altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned; whilst others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of a bare subsistence.

"Again, sir; who, do you suppose, held the greater part of the worthless paper of the one hundred and sixty-five broken banks to which I have referred? Certainly it was not the keen and wary speculator who snuffs danger from afar. If you were to make the search, you would find more broken bank notes in the cottages of the laboring poor than any where else. And these miserable shinplasters, where are they? After the revulsion of 1837, laborers were glad to obtain employment on any terms; and they often received it upon the express condition that they should accept this worthless trash in payment. Sir, an entire suppression of all bank notes of a lower denomination than the value of one week's wages of the laboring man is absolutely necessary for his protection. He ought always receive his wages in gold or silver. Of all men on earth, the laborer is most interested in having a sound and stable currency.

"All other circumstances being equal, I agree with the Senator of Kentucky that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the highest wages. I do not, however, mean by the term "highest wages," the greatest nominal amount. During the revolutionary war, one day's work commanded a hundred dollars of continental paper; but this would scarcely have purchased a breakfast. The more proper expression would be, to say that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward; where one day's labor will procure not the greatest nominal amount of a depreciated currency, but most of the necessaries and comforts of life. If, therefore, you should in some degree reduce the nominal price of labor, by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metalic basis for your paper circulation, would this injure the laborer?—Certainly not; because the price of all the necessaries and comforts of life are reduced in the same proportion, and he will be able to purchase more of them for one dollar in a sound state of currency, than he could have done, in the days of extravagant expansion, for a dollar and a quarter. So far from injuring, it will greatly benefit the laboring man. It will insure to him constant employment and regular prices, paid in a sound currency, which, of all things he ought most to desire; and it will save him from being involved in ruin by a recurrence of those periodical expansions and contractions of the currency, which have hitherto convulsed the country.

"This sound state of the currency will have another most happy effect upon the laboring man. He will receive his wages in gold and silver; and this will induce him to lay up, for future use, such a portion of them as he can spare, after satisfying his immediate wants. This he will not do at present, because he knows not whether the trash which he is now compelled to receive as money, will continue to be of any value a week or a month hereafter. A knowledge of this fact tends to banish economy from his dwelling and induces him to expend all his wages as rapidly as possible, lest they may become worthless on his hands."

☞ Natural blindness is bad, but spiritual blindness is much worse.

A Great Speech in the Senate.

Mr. Hunter had the floor in the Senate yesterday on the Kansas question, and occupied its attention for one hour. He confined his remarks to the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in regard to the Sumner and Brooks case, and to certain imputations of Mr. Sumner upon the State of Virginia. He regretted that the Legislature of Massachusetts had treated a mere personal affair between the two gentlemen named as a matter of public moment. He said that many personal collisions betwixt members had occurred, but this was the first instance in which a State had interfered in such affairs. He regretted this inteference, because it had a tendency to exasperate and aggravate the sectional animosity and strife which were already distracting the peace of the country. Whilst he paid an eloquent tribute to the revolutionary fame of Massachusetts, he denied that her present position in regard to her fidelity to the constitution and the Union gave her any peculiar right to sit in judgment, and demand of Congress to execute her decrees. His remarks upon the personal liberty bill in existance in Massachusetts were extremely impressive and forcible.

In reply to certain reflections upon the character of Virginia contained in Mr. Sumner's speech in connexion with the institution of slavery, Mr. Hunter entered upon one of the most philosophical and conclusive vindications of that institution that we have ever heard. He showed that transfer of slaves by sale from one State to another was a necessary consequence of the existence of slavery, and that it was essential, not only for the comfort and happiness of the whites; but of the slaves also. He dwelt with power upon the impracticability of the abolition of slavery without consequences far more disastrous to both master and slaves than any evils that could be pictured in their present relations. He defied any man to show three millions of negroes, bond or free in any country on the globe, who had made the same progress in civilization, and who enjoyed the same prosperity and happiness, with those three millions in the southern States. He alluded to the historical fact that slaves were introduced into Virginia by Old England and New England, and he said the seller was just as responsible as the buyer.—He then showed that there were as many men outside of the slave States as inside of them who owe their subsistance and their profits to slave labor. At this time Old England and New England were buying freely the products of slave labor, and were making profit on it. They were, therefore, as responsible for the continuance of the institution as was the slave-holder. He said that if the people of New England and of Old England should refuse to buy the products of slave labor, it would cease to be profitable at home, and the institution would die out. With such views, Mr. Hunter thought it exceedingly unreasonable in Massachusetts to approve and endorse a speech which assailed the southern people, as did that of Mr. Sumner, for having amongst them the institution of slavery, for which they are as responsible as were the southern people.

Mr. Hunter's vindication of Virginia against the charge of "turpitude" contained in Mr. Sumner's speech was characterized by the loftiest eloquence and the most noble devotion to the fame of his native State.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hunter discussed with great ability the question of constitutional "privilege," as guaranteed by that instrument. His investigation of the subject had induced him to change his mind as to the correctness of the conclusion at which the Senate committee had arrived in the case of Mr. Brooks, and he regretted the Senate had not declined to take jurisdiction of the matter, and to leave it to the judicial tribunals, to which he thought it properly belonged. Mr. Hunter closed with a powerful appeal to the Senate and to the country in behalf of a restoration of more kindly and fraternal feelings than now prevailed, and, in language of the most thrilling eloquence, depicted the fatal consequences that must follow if something was not done to arrest the career of mad sectionalism.—*Washington Union.*

An Overwhelming Reply.

In the course of a long, able and withering reply to the oft-refuted slanders in regard to the federalism of Mr. Buchanan, the New York Day Book says:

"Now, the truth is, Mr. Buchanan never was a federalist in the true sense of that term. A federalist was an opposer of the war of 1812; Mr. Buchanan supported the war by his own good sword. Mr. Buchanan was elected to Congress the first time in 1820, and as a supporter of Mr. Monroe's administration; yet as this administration was supported by the federalists, the Clintonians and democrats, it gives his enemies a chance to say that he was a federa list. The true way to determine what he was is to go to the record. Did he support federal or whig measures? Did he favor a strict or liberal construction of the constitution? By their fruits ye shall know them. Now almost the first speech (and a most able one it was) which Mr. Buchanan made no the floor of Congress was in opposition to a bankrupt law. In this speech he showed its injustice to the laboring classes, and its wrong in granting special privileges to the few.

"Upon other questions his record is equally democratic. Party lines then were not drawn. The old federal party had forsaken its principles, and made pretensions to the 'era of good feeling,' as it was called. When, however, Mr. Monroe drew the lines in his celebrated message upon internal improvement, and in the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, the goats soon separated from the sheep. The former all at once became 'national republicans,' and Mr. Clay, chagrined and disappointed, joined them. Where was Mr. Buchanan all through this? Did he go off after the strange gods of the republican party, like so many pretended democrats of the present day? Not at all. We find him unwavering in his support of democratic principles from the day he entered on the floor of Congress until the present, *and we defy his enemies to prove differently.*"

☞ The Bedford *Inquirer* says the Democrats, since the nomination of Buchanan, are buying up all the ten cent pieces, in order to keep them out of view till after the election, as they produce unpleasant reminiscences.—Our friend of the Chambersburg *spirit,* however, assigns a much better reason, for their purchase. He says they want the ten cent pieces to buy up the *ten cent intellects* that preside over some of the Know Nothing presses. These, when bought, they will trade off for sheep stealing dogs, which they will shoot.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

The Broad Top Coal.

We find the following in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of Monday last:

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company have sent to market since the opening of their road 10,500 tons of coal, all from the Company's mines. The deliveries now average 300 tons per day, and several private collieries have just got into operation, which will in a short time double the quantity. The operators at the mines at the present time hold orders exceeding 30,000 tons, besides many orders from railroads and manufactories for trial lots, which are expected to bring hereafter large permanent orders. It is now used exclusively on the Columbia Railroad, their consumption alone for locomotives and machine shops amounting to near one hundred tons per day. This road bids fair to be one of the most profitable in our State.

Proceedings of Town Council.

JULY 5th, 1856.—The house met at the usual place. Present—

Chief Burgess, Abraham McCoy.

Assistant Burgesses, Thomas Fisher, John Simpson.

Town Council, David Black, Alexander Carmon, Benjamin Grafius, Jacob Snyder, and Henry Lower.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Simpson, Black and Snyder, was appointed to examine and report the condition of the claim against the Catholic Church lots.

It was agreed that the High Constable be directed by the Chief Burgess, to notify the lot owners or occupiers on Hill and northern side of Washington streets, to make their respective pavements, on or before the first day of September next, ensuing, agreeable to the existing ordinaces of the borough.

The chairman presented a bill of J. & W. Saxton for $61,75 for brick, merchandize, and one year's ground-rent of Juniata Engine House; and bill of George Gwin for $66,77 for lumber and merchandize. The Secretary was directed to draft orders on the Treasurer for the amount of said bills,.

The House adjourned until Monday evening the 14th instant.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, *Secretary*.

Educational Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens and friends of education in Shirleysburg and vicinity, held in the Academy Hall, on Friday evening, July 4, 1856, Capt. J. W. GALBRAITH was called to the chair, and Mr. Geo. Leas appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, Prof. J. B. Kidder, Rev. J. A. Kelly, Prof. H. J. Campbell, Messrs. John Lutz, Henry Brewster, Esq., and others. The speeches were all in beautiful harmony, advocating the advantages and value of the Academy and Seminary, not only to this place but to the community at large. Some of the speakers set forth the superior advantages of this place as a good location for Literary Institutions.

On motion of Rev. J. A. Kelly, Prof. H. J. Campbell and Mr. Geo. Leas were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting.

The committee offered through their chairman the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We recognize the utility and business importance of the Academy and Seminary in this place, to the interest of our town; knowing that their prosperity is our prosperity, and their failure our severe loss:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves undividedly to a unanimous and candid support of any plan which this meeting may adopt for sustaining them.

Resolved, That we earnestly deny the injurious report so recently circulated in reference to the health of our town, and the prosperity of our schools.

Resolved, That we unanimously join in reproving and will discountenance in every way in our power, all malicious efforts to injure the prospects and reputation of these institutions.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the attainments and qualifications of the learned gentlemen, at the head of these Institutions. That we endorse most fully the recommendation which they have brought with them from other fields of labor, and that we esteem the advantages and facilities for learning, pertaining to these Institutions, to be superior to those of any other school in this section of country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Huntingdon papers and Shirleysburg Herald.

JAMES W. GALBRETH, Pres.
George Leas, Secretary.

☞ Fremont don't take with the opposition in this and Blair county, if the following letter gives correctly the prospects of Fillmore:

HUNTINGDON, June 30th, 1856,

J. P. Sanderson, Esq:—Dear Sir—Yours of the 28th inst., is just received. I thank you for your kind invitation to be present at a meeting of the friends of Fillmore, to be held in Independence Square, on the evening of July 2d. If I can possibly arrange matters so as to be able to leave home, I shall, with great pleasure, meet and participate with the friends of Mr. Fillmore, on the evening of July 2d, in Independence Square.

Fillmore stock is on the rise in this section of the State. I was in Blair county last Saturday, and find things all right there.—The prospects for Fillmore at this time are better in these two counties than they were for Taylor at the 1st of July 1848.

I remain yours truly,

DAVID BLAIR.

Delightful—the serenade we received, from the Huntingdon Brass Band, a few evenings since. The members are making rapid progress in their musical studies. This band is a credit to our town.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL for July, containing valuable and interesting matter, has been received. This publication should be in the hands of every teacher in the Commonwealth.

Line upon Line--here and there a Little.

Beautiful—The Lithograph of the "Revised Plan of Hopewell," by J. Simpson Africa.

☞ The old-line Whigs of Erie county have had a meeting, and come out *en masse* for Buchanan and Breckinridge. So says an Exchange.

"ON DIT—That Wm. Lewis, publisher of the *Globe*, has a serious intention of becoming a priest."—*Wm. Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker.*

If we should, we give you notice in time, that neither of you can "come in." One church in a healthy community is enough to be polluted by your presence.

☞ Between eight and nine hundred old-line Whigs of Lancaster county have called on Buchanan and declared their intention to vote for him and labor for his election.

☞ ON A NEW TRIP.—Salt River is a portion of the country that Mr. Fremont has not explored; he will be invited to do so, however, next November.

☞ A man in Wisconsin, recently advertising his farm for sale, winds up as follows:—"The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial, divine, also two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers."

OBITUARY EXTRAORDINARY.—The San Francisco papers contain an obituary announcing the death of Y. Turig, a Chinese, who, it appears, in the absence of the other virtues, was "favorably known by the length of his queue, width of his breeches, and the extraordinary height of his shoes." Rare virtues!

"*It don't pay*," said a gentleman as he entered our office the other day, "It don't pay to have cards printed '20 per cent. cheaper' in the apple-butter style;" and so saying he threw away those he had printed at the *Journal* office, and ordered us to get him up something decent, at our reasonable prices.

☞ The New Haven *Register* says the Black Republicans are sending to Kansas $120,000 to stimulate rebellion and murder; their calculations being that this amount spent there is more available than three times the amount spent in the free States, and that, by the excitement they will get up in Kansas, they will carry so many of the Northern States that from State patronage they can liberally reimburse themselves.

☞ "A fool in a high station," says a writer, "is like a man on the top of a mountain—everybody appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody else." So we thought of the licensed vender of abuse who occupies but degrades the "high station" of an editor by his foolish essays through the coumns of the "Common Sewer," alias *Journal*.

☞ The National Era, the Republican organ at Washington, considers the nomination of Fremont "unfit to be made." It says: "Fremont is a young man; a successful explorer; unfamiliar with politics; without experience as a statesman; without antecedents or records of any declared opinions on the great question which agitates the country."

"Lewis lays some claims to respectability."—*Journal 18th ult.*

"But his claims are not noticed by the respectable portion of the community."—*Journal of last week.*

We have but your word for that, and that is worth nothing. You are known as "the licensed liar," and it could not be expected that the association of such an individual would give him an opportunity of knowing anything relative to the "respectable portion of the community."

"History informs us that Mr. Buchanan was "bitterly opposed to the war of 1812."—*Pittsburg Journal.*

He was so "bitterly opposed" to it that he threw down his law books, took the stump and made his first speech to rouse the people of Lancaster to arms; raised a company, shouldered his musket, and marched to the defence of Baltimore. That is the way a patriot opposes a war in which his country is engaged; and such was the beginning of James Buchanan's public and illustrious career.

☞ "We could cite innumerable instances where the cunich [that means us] has went so far as to disgust the advertiser."—*Journal.*

You were just then thinking of your particular friends who fill your paper with filthy patent medicine advertisements. We did "disgust" them by giving them to understand that we could not think of disgusting *our readers* by publishing their advertisements. You didn't disgust them, did you? Your filthy columns give that answer. You would rather disgust your readers.

☞ THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.—The Fourth in Huntingdon was celebrated by the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools. No general celebration took place.

The Methodist Sunday school met at the Court House, where addresses were delivered by Rev'ds SHOAFF and BLACK of the Methodist, and FLETCHER of the Lutheran church. The "Declaration" was read by Master GEO. BOAT. After which, the Sunday school with a large number of the invited, surrounded a table bountifully laden with all the "good things" served on such occasions. The exercises were lively and enthusiastic; several hymns and national airs were sung in fine style, and the most agreeable feelings prevailed throughout. In the afternoon they proceeded to the Cottage Grove.

The Presbyterian Sunday school met at the church, and after exercises formed into procession and marched to the Cottage Grove, where addresses were made by Mr. WM. COLON, and their Pastor, Rev. Mr. MCCLEAN. The table was got up in fine style. In the afternoon A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., delivered an address which we learn was well received.

The day passed off quietly and pleasantly all around, and was not marked by any of the usual scenes of drunkenness and dissipation.

☞ The Hollidaysburg "Standard" of last week "does it" as follows to "The Globe."—The "Standard" has always ranked the best and ablest of papers in this region, and it makes us feel good to be tickled with its feather. Hear it:

"The last Huntingdon *Globe* comes to us rigged out in an entire new suit of Burgeois and Nonpareil, looking as bright as a new gold dollar just from the mint. The *Globe* is one of the best papers in the State. It has been under the control of its present editor, Mr. Lewis, for ten years, during which time it has been conducted with a tact and ability that has won for it a patronage never enjoyed by any paper printed in the ancient Borough. We hope that the taste he has displayed and the expense incurred in the improvement of his paper, will be properly appreciated and amply remunerated by the Democratic sons of "mother Huntingdon."

☞ We are indebted to quite a number of our cotemporaries for their flattering notices of *The Globe*. We copy several as follows:

☞ The "Huntingdon Globe," comes to us in a new dress this week. This is evidence of prosperity. Mr. LEWIS, has been its Editor for ten years, and by good pecuniary, as well as political management, built up a paper of much credit to himself, and to the Democratic party of that place.—*Old Line Democrat.*

IN A NEW DRESS.—The Huntingdon *Globe* has commenced its 11th volume in a new dress, and presents a neat appearance in its new toggery. The *Globe* is deserving of success, and we hope its friends will stand by it.—*Johnstown Echo.*

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe* has donned a new dress and makes a very creditable appearance. We hope the editor may be abundantly rewarded for his outlay.—*Ex.*

NEW DRESS.—"The Globe," Huntingdon, come to us in a new dress this week. It looks decidedly neat.—*Era, Tyrone.*

A Word About Kansas.

We are quite well aware that the subject of Kansas outrages is getting to be an old story, and that the majority of all right minded people are getting heartily sick and tired of hearing about these sickening fabrications. Upon no subject, and in no part of our past political history, has the fertile imagination of our political opponents been so prolific in producing monsters, as upon the subject of outrages in Kansas. Lying has been the order of the day. No sooner has one edition been allowed to cool down, than another batch has bgan cooked with additional seasoning, to suit the morbid appetite of the most depraved. We are of the opinion that this game of falsehood and iniquity, is nearly played out. The cheat has been effectually exposed, and the wire-workers will soon meet with universal execration and contempt.

The St. Louis *Republican* of a late date, contains a very important statement in relation to three Bogus outrages, said to have been committed by Missourians, which, on the contrary, were perpetrated by Northern Abolitionists—the Rifle Christians from New England. The statement is made by JOHN T. HUGHES, Esq., one of the Clerks of the Congressional Committee, sent to Kansas to procure testimony. He says that he took great pains to get at the facts of the case—that they were obtained from as reliable men as can be found in the State or Territory—and justice demands that the whole truth shall be told, that the people South, North, East, and West, may judge for themselves.

Mr. HUGHES visited Lecompton, Lawrence, Leavenworth city, Westport, and other places, where the Congressional Investigating Committee held their sessions, and was an eye-witness of many of the high-handed acts of atrocity committed by the emissaries of the Northern Abolitionists upon the citizens of the Territory, and their open resistance to the laws of the Territory and the laws of the United States. He was present in the town of Lawrence when Sheriff JONES was shot by these infuriated fanatics, while he was in the performance of his official duty. The wound was a deep and dangerous one, and nobody expected that he would recover. Mr. HUGHES saw in the streets the day he was shot, an excited rabble sent out by the Emigrant Aid Society, heaping curses upon Sheriff JONES and uttering the most diabolical threats against him. Some of their expressions he quotes as follows: "D—n him, why don't you kill him, HUNT—why don't you shoot him, HUNT—d—n such laws—d—n such officers—d—n such a country—d—n such a President," &c., &c. He saw brick-bats thrown at the officers of the law, and those who were assisting in executing them. The HUNT here mentioned was the prisoner arrested.

At the indignation meeting held at Lawrence to express the public disapproval of shooting Sheriff JONES, the famous, or rather infamous CHARLES ROBINSON made a speech, in which he said: "*I had rather obey the laws emanating from hell, than submit to the laws of the Territory*," and that they, the abolition emissaries, intended to "resist the laws to a bloody issue." Since that time outrage and wrong has been the order of the day.—The Abolitionists, who refuse to obey the laws of the Territory, have formed themselves into *guerrilla* bands, and have spread terror and dismay all over that country. They have swept whole regions with fire and sword.

A party of these ferocious madmen in Franklin county, murdered a Mr. WILKINSON, old Mr. DOYLE, two of his sons, two of the SHERMANS, all in the same neighborhood.—These cold-blooded murders were all committed in the most barbarous and revolting manner, some of they victims being horribly mutilated after being assassinated. Men have been dragged from their beds in the middle of the night, and foully murdered in the presence of their wives and families.

Mr. HUGHES saw three or four of Col. BUFORD's men who were made prisoners while they were driving their cattle along the public highway. These men informed him that the Abolitionists had taken all their cattle, robbed their wagons, taken all the money they had, and then heaped every conceivable insult upon them. They tied their hands behind their backs and took them out to hang them, but afterwards changed their minds. They gritted their teeth, shook their fists in their faces while they were prisoners, and said, "You d——d Southerners, this is the way we will serve you all."

An old man, by the name of BOURNE, told Mr. HUGHES that these Abolition bandits had taken all his cattle, oxen and horses, robbed him of every thing he had in the world, driven him and his family out of their home, and burnt his house.

But we will not continue our extracts from this hideous catalogue of outrage and crime. As there is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous, so there is but a narrow point between philanthropy and cruelty.—Philanthropy run mad, benevolence in a state of delirium and phrenzy, commits acts that are enough to make angels weep. And all this to make political capital for a sectional party who aim to destroy the Union and trample upon the Constitution.

The Ten-Cents-a-day Slander.

The *New York Tribune*, the head and front of the Fremont faction nails the "ten cents" slander to the counter. Hear Greely:

"The charge that Mr. Buchanan has advocated a reduction of laboring men's wages to ten cents per day has but a very partial support in fact. He certainly never made any such proposition directly, nor anything which he understood to have that effect. What he did say was substantially this: The true way to encourage American manufactures is, to diminish their money cost by restricting our currency. Suppose a piece of cloth can be made in Germany for fifty dollars which cannot be made here for less than seventy-five, let us contract our currency fifty per cent., and we can make that same cloth here cheaper than it can be imported."

The Tribune tells its party friends that the mode of warfare adopted by the circulation of this and other slanders is *unwise and improper.*

LETTING OUT HIS DEMOCRATIC BLOOD.—Mr. Buchanan once said that if he believed he had a bit of democratic blood in his veins he would open them and let it out. That Mr. Buchanan made this declaration there is no doubt. [*Rochester Democrat.*

"There is no doubt" that the writer of the above deliberately penned it fully believing it to be calumnious and false. The Tribune of Saturday distinctly discredits the story; the Democrat of Monday reproduces it. Mr. Buchanan has said under his own hand and in the most positive manner: "*This ridiculous story is without a shadow of foundation.*" "*I now pronounce it to be absolutely false, no matter from what source it may have proceeded or shall proceed.*"

Thirty old citizens of Lancaster, many of whom say they have known Mr. Buchanan from boyhood, certify that the story is false, and that it was never heard of till thirteen years after the date assigned to it. No intelligent man believes it—no intelligent man *can* believe it. [*Rochester Union.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 7½ A. M., and 5 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2 and 9 P. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Christy's Cut on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS, & Co. Every article usually to be found at the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daugurreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Coults' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found, at low prices.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 1st inst., by Rev. O. O. McClean, Mr. U. B. LEWIS and Miss LOUISA MARY BENEDICT, all of Huntingdon.

The happy couple have our thanks for a liberal share of the CAKE. May they enjoy a long life, full of prosperity and happiness.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

JULY 7, 1856.—Flour and Meal—The foreign news has imparted a better feeling to the market for Flour. Want of stock, however, has limited the operations for export, and prices have advanced fully 25 cents ₱ barrel. Sales reach some 7000@8000 bbls at $6 25@6 75 for common to good brands; $6 50@7 25 for extra, and $7 50@8 50 for fancy family Flour. Rye Flour has been very dull at $3 25@3 37½; the latter rate is an advance. Corn Meal—500@600 bbls have been disposed of at $2 62½ for selected Penna. Old stock is very dull at $2 50. A sale of condemned was made at $2 06¼ ₱ bbl. Grain—Some 20,000 @25,000 bushels of Wheat sold at 120@155 cts for inferior to prime reds, and 120@175 cts for white; the latter for prime. Rye—7000@8000 bushels Pennsylvania have been taken at 72@75 cents, closing at the latter rate. Corn—Some 22,000@25,000 bus. Southern and Pennsylvania yellow sold at 53@55c, and since at 53@60 cts for good lots; damaged lots at 40@52cts, and white at 51@55cts. Oats—Sales of 25,000@30,000 bushels at 31½@34 cts for Southern, mostly at 32@33 cts for good Delaware, and 34@35c for Western and Penna afloat and in store.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whitoeak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.

July 8, 1856.—3m

☞ Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.

Rev. A. S. HANK, A. M., *Principal and Prof. of Ancient Languages.*
JOHN NEFF, A. B., *Professor of Mathematics.*
MONSIEUR SCHAEFFER, *Prof. of Music and Modern Languages.*
Miss McKILLIPS, *Preceptress.*

The second quarter of the Summer Session will commence July 17. During the past quarter, 65 students were in attendance at this Institution, and a number more can be comfortably accommodated.

TERMS:	
Tuition in English Branches, per quarter,	$5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, and Music, extra,	
Board and Washing, per week,	1 75
Room Rent and Furniture, per week,	25
Quarterly incidental fee,	1 00

July 9, 1856.—1t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John K. Metz, Administrator of William Marlin, late of Brady township, dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Tuesday the seventh day of August next, at ten o' clock*—all persons interested are required to present their claims before the said Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of such balance, assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

July 9, 1856.

STRAY CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about the 23d of June last, THREE HEIFERS and ONE STEER; one a brown heifer with a little white spot on her forehead, about two years old—two black heifers with white heads; the steer is brown, white over the back and belly—stout yearlings. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

FREDERICK SCHNEIDER.

July 9, 1856.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS. HOTEL TO RENT. THE BROAD TOP IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, having just finished a large and commodious stone HOTEL, on BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN, Huntingdon county, Pa., are now prepared to rent the same on accomodating terms. The Hotel is probably one of the finest in the interior of the State, and being the only Hotel in the extensive Broad Top Coal Region, where extensive mining operations are just commencing, it must soon command a large and profitable business. Persons desirous of seeing the Hotel, with a view of renting, can reach the same by the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, which leaves Huntingdon twice daily for the Mountain. For particulars, address

HENRY D. MOORE,
No. 56 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

July 9, 1856.—1t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Collector's Office, in Huntingdon, until the 8th day of July, 1856, for building a new dam across the east channel of the Juniata River immediately below the present site of the "Old Raystown Dam," 2½ miles below Huntingdon. Plan and specifications may be seen at the office on and after the fifth day of July.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the present Dam in a substantial manner, with new covering, &c., for a gross sum, complete.

J. D. LEET, Supervisor,
Upper Juniata Division Pa. Canal.

Hollidaysburg, June 30, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., on the 1st day of July, 1856, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of October, next, will be sent to the General Post Office Department as dead letters.

Ann Cowen, 2	Heirs of John E Miller,
Eliza Cornelius,	Florence McCarty,
John Camack,	Alex. McCook,
John Duffy,	Samuel Norton,
Nathan Denny,	Hugh O'Neil,
Geo. Decker,	Geo. W. Outman,
Oliver K. Dunkel,	Miss E. J. O'Cain,
James Gillam.	J. B. Feightal,
Foster Green,	T. Rosenthal,
Miss Mary Gansimore,	H. W. Smith, 2,
W. Harper,	Wm. A. Shirk, 5,
Josiah M. Hallock,	Henry J. Smith, 3,
Thaddeus S. Jackson,	Hannah B. Snyder,
Stephen Jechanter, foreign,	Daniel Snyder,
John Kane,	Sarah Silknitter,
Charles Keegan,	Jas. M. Stifler,
Dr. John Locke,	S. B. Silknitter,
Samuel Lewis,	La frone Smith,
Michael Manz,	J. H. Smith,
Andrew J. Morrison, 2	Patrick Sullivan,
Samuel W. Mifflin,	George Shade,
Henry E. Miller,	Wm. S. Westbrook.
Sarah McCook,	Saml. Wright,
Samuel T. Murry A L.	Geo. Weaver,
Joseph McCoy,	Solomon Weaver.

Huntingdon, July 2, 1856. WM. LEWIS, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of July A. D. 1856, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office Department as Dead Letters.

One Cent due on each letter in addition to the regular postage, expense of advertising.

Thomas Costalo,	John Lucas,
William A. Camel,	Zacheus Lower,
James Gifford,	Jacob S. Mecan,
Moses Guiland,	Joseph Piper,
Joseph Gates,	George W. Shoff, 2
John C. Hamer, 2	A. Weidman.
John Walters.	

HENRY C. WALKER, P. M.

Alexandria P. O., July 1st, 1856.

GET THE BEST.—A NATIONAL STANDARD.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY, *the entire work Unabridged*, 1456 *pages, Crown Quarto, Six Dollars.* Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, *Springfield, Mass.*

Webster's Dictionary, University Edition.
Webster's Academic Dictionary.
Webster's High School Dictionary.
Webster's Primary School Dictionary.
Published by MASON BROTHERS, *New York.*

FORMING A COMPLETE SERIES, and affording a National Standard, thus securing uniformity of Orthography and Pronunciation for the millions that are to constitute this great republic.

The leading series of School Books published in this country are based upon Webster's system.

There is no other acknowledged standard in this country or Great Britain.

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the STANDARD DICTIONARY to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—*Signed by 104 Members of Congress.*

OFFICIAL STATE RECOGNITION.—Nearly every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Union, or corresponding officer, where such an one exists, has recommended Webster's Dictionary in the strongest terms. Among these are those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and Canada, TWENTY-ONE in all.—President White of Wabash College, Indiana, under date of Nov. 10, 1854, says:—

"I think Webster's worthy to supersede every other English Dictionary. It will, I have no doubt, be used almost universally this side of the Alleghanies."

What more essential to every family, counting room, student, and indeed every one who would know, the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED is now the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

CAN I MAKE A BETTER INVESTMENT?—"For copiousness, exactitude of definition, and adaptedness to the present state of science and literature, the most valuable works of the kind that I have ever seen in our language."—*Professor Wayland.*

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Harrisburg, Dec. 15, 1855

F. H. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* No commendation of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary can be extravagant. It should be found in every school in the Commonwealth as the Standard Authority; and the ABRIDGED EDITION which is peculiarly adapted to the purpose of its intention, should be found in the hands of every scholar sufficiently advanced to use it as a class book. Yours, truly,

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth & Superintendent of Common Schools.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

H. C. HICKOK,
Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools.

☞ Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.—sold by all Booksellers.

ALSO, WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

June 25, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of George Askins, late of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOHN MORRISON,
WM. S. LYON,
Executors.

May 18, 1856.*

IN PRESS AND SPEEDILY Forthcoming—THE PATHOLOGY OF THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES; Being an Original Theory of Tubercular Consumption and Kindred Disorders; exhibiting proof of their Curability by Medicated Inhalation and Magneto Electricity, in connection with adjutant Remedies only employed by the author. Designed for self and family Practice. By M. HARDIN ANDREWS, M. D. 200 pp. 12mo., handsomely bound. Price $1. Sent by mail or otherwise. Address Dr. M. Hardin Andrews, box No. 669 Philadelphia Post Office, or No. 72 (Room 2) South Third street (nearly opposite the Exchange,) Philadelphia.

☞ This work is a bold and startling exposition of the "Fallacies of the Faculty," in regard to the curability of Consumption, and proves that the heretofore considered formidable and intractable disease may be cured in a large majority of cases, by simple means, and with remarkable celerity. June 17, 1856.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS and BRUSHES,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes*, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits, *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin,, by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patchorn's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of

W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Diamond Square, opposite Coats' Hotel.

Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ¼ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of

CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those wanting Stoves, to their extensive stock of Stoves, Gas Ovens, Furnaces, &c., &c., comprising a greater assortment than can be found at any other Store in the United States.

Purchasers will find it an advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere. For sale wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms. NEMAN & WARWICK,

N. E. corner 2nd and Race streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. They are Agents for the celebrated Macgregor Heating Stoves. April 9, 1856–3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Isabella McMonigal, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. MILLER, Adm'r.

June 11, 1856.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in carrying on the carpentering business, has been mutually dissolved, this day, between said parties.

ABRAHAM FOLTZ,
ISSAC WHITMAN.

Brady tp, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin, are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.

JOHN SCOTT,
Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of James Walls, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Walls, late of West township, dec'd, amongst the heirs and legatees of said deceased, hereby gives notice that he has appointed Tuesday the 8th day of July next, at one o'clock p. m. at the Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, for hearing, and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

June 11, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

3000 ACRES OF FIRST QUALITY PRAIRIE LAND IN ILLINOIS FOR SALE. The undersigned having lately returned from Illinois, offers for sale 3000 acres of fine farm land in Livingston county, Illinois, in a good healthy locality, within five miles of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad. Will sell in farms to suit settlers and improvers. Can be found at Johnston's Exchange Hotel in Huntingdon, until the first day of July next, where he will be prepared to give accurate descriptions of the situation and quality of the land from plots of the lands made from an actual survey by the undersigned. Will also be able to give farmers a full knowledge of the cost and nature of opening a farm in the West.

JONATHAN DUFF, Agent.

June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABLE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANIGER has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, and in vocal music.

TERMS—$10 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and $15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the rooms of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon May 28, '56

NEW GROCERY STORE.
Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & MCDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Squire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

ICE CREAM, CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY.—The subscriber will furnish at short notice, families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is of the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call.

ECLARIS THOMAS.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—The Goods in Col. Gwin's store are selling off by retail AT COST; and they will be sold *below cost and upon time* to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

SCYTHES and SNATHES.—Grain and Grass Scythes of the best brand and quality. Also, a variety of Patent and Screw Adjusting Snaths, Hay Forks and Rakes, for sale at the Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN & CO.

G

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Educational Department.

An Enlightened Public Sentiment in this Country Essential to Good Schools.

The principle upon which the systems of public instruction in this country are organized, differs very materially from that upon which they are based in European countries. There, schools are not only established by government, but are made to subserve its purposes. School officers, from District Inspectors and Principals of Normal Schools, down to the lowest grade of teachers, are governmental officials and bound to carry into effect the will of the central power.—Schools and teachers are as much under the control of kings and rulers, as our custom house and custon house officials are under the authority of the President. The throne is the only legitimate source of power in school matters, and, from it must emanate all school laws and all provisions for their execution.

It cannot be doubted that the tendency of such an educational system would be to make their teachers the servile tools of the government, to fetter students in their range of investigation, and to destroy all popular interest in its well working. Judicious American travellers have eulogized European modes of teaching and their provisions made for education; especially those adopted in some of the German States; but, from a democratic stand point, however good they may be in many respects, their whole educational superstructure seems based upon an erroneous principle. Authority emanates at the throne and goes down to the people; whereas, it should emanate from the people and go up to the throne. If good teaching be done, it is merely the drill of the soldier, not the unfettered freedom of thought, and that practical application of principle, inculcated by an American education.

But the worst effect of Europeon systems of education, and of all systems calculated to strengthen manarchical government, is that they leave the *people* no part to perform in the establishment of schools, or in the appointment of teachers. The people know indeed that School-houses are built, that teachers are appointed, that their children are often *compelled* to attend school, that money is furnished to keep the machinery of the schools in operation; and their advice not being asked or their wishes consulted, they stand aloof, and the great public heart remains dead to all interest in the work, submitting to it only as to a conscription of solers or a levy taxes.

In this country, and particularly under the wisely contrived school-law of our own State, the order of things is entirely reversed; and, to the people, primarily, is entrusted the care-taking of the whole system of public instruction. Each school district elects its own school officers; and, in the hands of these officers, thus voted for directly by the people, is placed the power to build school houses, appoint teachers, and expend all school moneys belonging to the district. Other school officers, whose duties are of a more general character, and not elected directly by popular vote; but, indirectly they are equally responsible to the popular will. If our Legislature enact obnoxious school laws, nothing can be more simple than the mode in which the people can effect their repeal.

The result is that while in Austria or Prussia, there may be well qualified teachers and well managed schools among a population who regard education with indifference; *here, an interested people and an enlightened public sentiment are essential to good schools.* Without these, in this country, nothing can be done; with them everything. Without them, all educational reform will be spasmodic and shortlived; but, advancing, step by step, as people become more interested, and public sentiment becomes more enlightened, it will have a foundation sure and steadfast, and cannot but be permanent.

Directors will not erect large and costly school-houses, or supply them with suitable furniture, unless the public sentiment of their respective districts will sustain them;—good teachers can not be had where a parsimonious public are averse to paying them reasonable salaries, nor, if employed, can they effect much good among a people who refuse to co-operate with them, or who are hostile to improvement;—faithful superintendants will labor in vain to establish better schools in a district in which no want of better schools is felt, or to introduce better teachers into one, whose voters take pains to let them see plainly enough that they stand opposed to the introduction of any such superfluities;—our Legislators may pass wise school-laws and the heads of our School Department diligently exert themselves to carry them into effect,—but all the laws passed by the former will prove a nullity and all the efforts of the latter fruitless, among a people unable, through ignorance, to appreciate their good intentions or stubbornly disposed to thwart them.

In this country, the popular will is the governing power; and, as a stream can not rise above the fountain from which it issues, so a people cannot give expression to what they do not think, or create what they have not conceived. In democratic governments, majorities can effect much; but, such is the relation of each individual to our system of public instruction, that a majority of the citizens of the State is not enough to accomplish its full purpose; and, it is still true that the education of a whole people can never be attained without the consent of the whole people.

Under these circumstances, it is evident, that all educational reform must be slow and gradual; and can be permanent only when it rests upon the increased intelligence of the masses. In a monarchy, they may enact a school law, and speedily they can have, according the original design, all the machinery of schools, teachers and school-officers; while in a Republic, we must await the slow growth of public sentiment;—but then, their systems, thus enacted, can prove little else than mere *machinery;* while ours is based upon the intelligence and affection, and built up in sympathy with the well-wishes of our people.

The fact that the condition of schools depends upon public sentiment respecting them, will teach us, also, that the direction in which the most effectual effort can be made for their improvement, will be to enlighten that public sentiment. We complain of uncomfortable school-houses, clumsey school furniture, incompetent teachers, poor schools, irregular attendance of scholars, &c., &c., when the secret source of the evil lies in the want of appreciation of the whole subject on the part of the public. Could the people estimate the value of education, could they properly feel the want of good schools and good teachers, the great work of educational reform would speedily be effected.

Some means, which seem well calculated to operate favorably upon the public mind, suggest themselves, but as this communication is already long, they will be reserved for another.

J. P. W.

Repetition and Variety.

As for more important facts and principles which are learned at school, particular care should be taken that they are not only learned to-day but will be remembered to-morrow and through life. It is not enough that the pupil can say, "I know things now, I clearly understand them; let me leave them, and hasten onward." Are you sure he will retain this knowledge until it is wanted? There must be a great deal of repetition at school—repetition until a subject is learned and understood; and repetition *then* until there is a reasonable assurance that it will not be forgotten. There must be line upon line, line upon line, precept upon precept, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little.

Repeat, repeat; but most earnestly endeavor to avoid a monotonous repetition. Do not repeat just the same thing in just the same way under the same circumstances, day after day. Let repetition be relieved with variety. For illustration, in teaching a child to pronouce words at sight, they may be chalked on the blackboard, the words may then be formed in a different order on little cards on his slate; the pupil may endeavor to make them himself; he may afterwards find them in his spelling lesson in his book, and he may finally recognize his own friends in his reading lesson. Pupils may pronounce them in concert, and then individually.—They may be asked to tell the various uses, actions, or qualities of various animals or substances, while they are learning to read their names; or they may be required to tell their uses, action, or qualities, without pronouncing the name. You may sometimes conduct the exercises yourself, and sometimes call upon one of your scholars to conduct them. A pupil may sometimes do this to a better advantage than you can, simply for variety's sake. As much repetition and variety as this may be necessary in every case; it is the principle which I contend for, not this peculiar application of it.

Most adults, and all children, are fond of something new. A teacher is sometimes deceived into an over estimate of new plans, by his increased success during the first few days of their trial. Their novelty is perhaps, their own and their sufficient recommendation.

But if we can not make repetition interesting by novelty and variety, it is better that the pupil's labor be tedious than that important principles be only half learned. And it must be remembered that there are two extremes to be avoided. There is some danger of nourishing an unwholesome thirst for perpetual shifting and changing. D. *in New York Teacher.*

Hint to Teachers.

Our pupils, let us remember, cannot receive from us a greater degree of excellence than we ourselves attain. Books and other influences may carry them higher, but no influence from ourselves can. The stream cannot flow higher than its fountain. It is impossible to communicate and establish in the character of another a christian grace which we do not ourselves possess, as it is to preach what we do not ourselves know. We must acquire what we would impart, and be what we would have our pupils become.—*Selected.*

For the Farmer.

Best Way to Apply Manures.

"Much is now written on this subject," and more will be, for it is the "sheet anchor" of agriculture, and the 'best bower' too, especially to the thousands of small farmers of New-York and New-England, who cultivate their 20, their 50 and 100 acres, and earn, in not a few instances, a limited living from the too often stubborn and reluctant soil. What will meliorate and fertilize this soil? Manure.—The various ways of saving and increasing the pile, are well taught in some of our agricultural papers, and the lessons every farmer may learn from them, can be of no doubtful utility. But after the heap has been accumulated with much toil and trouble, there is still a "vexed question" as to the best way of applying it to field culture. The Cultivator says, mix thoroughly with the soil. This is excellent no doubt. But it takes more time and labor to accomplish this feat than is always convenient to bestow. The question is, what way shall we apply manure so as to give the quickest and longest fertilizing power to the soil? In view of all that has been written on this subject, it would seem that some best way might by this time have been established. Perhaps the majority of farmers are persuaded in their own minds that their practice is the best that could be. The writer is not among the number of those, and would be glad of the opinion and judgment of men of more ability and experience than himself. Would it not be of some use and interest for a number of the readers and correspondents of The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, from various and distant sections of the country, to give a brief description of the different modes of agricultural practice in their respective neighborhoods, not only as to the application of manure as above, but in the various other arts and labors of the farm?

In furtherance of this view, the writer will state the mode of applying manure to the soil, which prevails to some extent in his own neighborhood, and it is believed the practice is rather extending. Prof. Mapes has said, "do not plow sandy land in the fall." Now many of our farmers, not having the fear of the Professor before their eyes, do plow their sandy lands in the fall, and afterwards apply barn-yard or other manure to the surface of the plowed ground, to be spread and harrowed at the proper time for corn or other crops. Is this the most judicious mode of treating such land, or any kind of land, with a view to its permanent improvement? The writer of this asks for instruction. His practice until to this time, has been to plow under manure with a shallow furrow, and the next season plow deeper and seed down. This has seemed to him a reasonable way of farming; but the fertility and improvement resulting from it, he confesses have not equalled his expectations. An elderly and experienced farmer has declared he would as soon dump his barnyard manure into the river as turn it under with the plow with the expectation of receiving any benefit from it. Now this is ultra and erroneous no doubt; but as one example it goes to show how widely men differ in opinion. The advocates for surface manuring, state that the effect is more immediate, and the first crop more increased by this mode of using manure than by turning it under the soil. But by exposure, &c., will there not be a loss to counterbelance this benefit? The writer has limited knowledge on the subject, and would be thankful for the instructions of any one through your pages, which would lead him to a true conclusiod on the subject.

D. E. E.

Uses of Salt in Agriculture.

Messrs. Editors—It is strongly recommended to use salt as a manure, in agriculture. I find very few who can confidently, from personal knowledge, recommend it. On some soils, it yields no apparent benefit. I tried it, and "found it wanting." Took about 4 lbs. of salt to one barrel of water; then watered a row of celery, containing 150 plants, with said solution, and in three days, they were all decayed. I then tried one more row, containing the above number of plants, with the solution reduced one half, and there was ten plants left, of a very sickly appearance, and in four weeks disappeared.

I commenced on a third row, with a solution of about one fourth the above strength. From this row I had fifty plants that showed signs of holding on, until the celery was taken up in the first part of November, and left them in the trench as useless.

I should like to know what species of plants, in the vegetable kingdom, it will benefit, how applied, and what quantity?

It has been generally supposed these materials act in vegetation in the same way as condiments of stimulants in animal economy, and that they render the common food more nutritive. Is it taken up in corn crops or crops of peas and beans, or barley and wheat? I have tried some experiments on this subject, which are contradictory to the notion laid down, that salt is a most beneficial manure. Effects equally as astonishing have been produced by salt, and they only cease to be equally wonderful to the chemist and man of science, in whose laboratories the causes which produce the effects are more readily seen, than in the great laboratory of nature, where it is most probable that hidden and combining causes will forever, more or less, defeat the experiments of the wisest chemists under the sun. It has been stated, also, that it acts on plants as whisky or brandy does with the natives, or opium does with the Turk.

In conclusion I would say, I have found from experience, that water run through good rich manure into a receiver, from the hogshead containing the manure, is better for celery plants than all the salt in christendom in solution. John White. *Odgensburg, N. Y.*

Charcoal for Swine.—It is not perhaps generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they can devour, have become fattened in eight days. The hog eats voraciously, and after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty, and be fed to the inmates regularly like other food.

Miscellaneous.

Little Graves.—Sacred places for pure thoughts and holy meditation are the little graves in the churchyard. They are the depositories of the mother's sweetest joy, half unfolded buds of innocence, humanity nipped by the frost of time, ere yet a single canker worm of corruption had nestled among its embryo petals. Callous, indeed, must be the heart of him who can stand by a little graveside and not have the holiest emotions of his soul awakened to the thought of purity and joy which belongs alone to God and Heaven; for the mute preacher at his feet tells him of life begun and life ended, without a stain; and surely this be the spirit land, enlightened by the son of infinite Goodness whence emanated the soul of that brief sojourner among us. How swells the heart of the parents, with mournful joy, while standing by the cold earthbed of lost little ones!—mournful because a sweet treasure is taken away,—joyful, because that precious jewel glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer.

Eloquent Extract.—We copy the following extract from a new work entitled "The Old House by the River:"

Go preach to the dead, ye who deny the immortality of the affections. Go reason with trees or hills, or images of wood, or with your own motionless, lifeless, icy souls, ye who believe that because there is no marrying yonder, there shall be no embracing, or because we may not use the gentle words "my wife," we may not clasp those sanctified forms in our arms! I tell you, man, that immortality would be a glorious cheat, if with our clay died all our first affections. I tell you that annihilation would be heaven, if I could believe that when my weary head at length rests on its coffin pillow, and my lids sink to the silence and repose of death, those loving eyes will never look into mine again, that pure clasp never be around my neck, that holy caress never bless me more.

Beauty of a Religios Life.—The beauty of a religious life is one of its greatest recommendations. What does it possess? Peace to all mankind—it teaches us those arts which render us beloved and respected; which will contribute to our present comfort as well as our future happiness. Its greatest ornament is charity—it inculcates nothing but love and simplicity of action—it teaches nothing but the purest spirit of delight; in short, it is a system perfectly calculated to benefit the heart, improve the mind, and enlighten the understanding.

The Son of Napoleon.—It is now denied that the Austrian Government has consented to the removal of the mortal remains of the Duke de Reichstact to Paris. An Austrian paper says;

The son of the great Napoleon was, by order of the late Emperor Francis, buried with the other members of the Imperial family of Austria, and the present Monarch has far too great a respect for the memory of his ancestors ever to think of acting in opposition to his expressed will.

A Happy Fireside.—Home is the residence not merely of the body but of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and develope themselves; for children to love, and learn and play in; for husband and wife to toil smilingly together, and make life a blessing. The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere.—It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

☞Within a few years, no less than seven representatives of foreign Governments have married American ladies.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

References—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & FORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

HEADLEY'S NEW BOOK!—The SACRED PLAINS, by J. R. Headly. One 12 mo. Volume, Cloth, elegantly illustrated. Price $1,25. Mailed free of postage on the receipt of the retail price.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This volume will be read with satisfaction by those who most enjoyed the "Sacred Mountains."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It is full of deep interest, and written in a most glowing and beautiful style.—*Louisville Journal.*

There is merit sufficient in the work to make it a favorite with the lover of things associated so close With Biblical history.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

The writer has a powerful use of language: and though he enters upon his task with a true devotional spirit he invests his theme in an interest sure to fascinate the general reader.—*S. Evening Gazette.*

A finished specimen of style and workmanship.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

He has clothed his ideas with lofty and beautiful language, and treated the subject in a manner becoming its importance.—*Rochester Union.*

The style is different from J. T. Headley, and perhaps better adapted to the subject. It is simple and unpretending, but plain and forcible.—*Boston Journal.*

It is written in a style of poetic prose suited to the subject, and makes some glowing pictures of the "Sacred Plains," spreading them out in all their oriental loveliness, and investing them with a charm and interest that belongs only to scriptural scenes.—*Medina Tribune.*

An elegant book, both in contents and appearance—fitted to adorn and increase the value of any library.—*Buffalo Daily Republic.*

This volume is handsomely illustrated with views of many spots made interesting by the sacred history.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The author has faithfully executed his design, and presented to the public a book replete with interest and instruction.—*Genesee Republic.*

The materials of the several chapters seem to have been collected with great care.—*Salem Observer.*

☞Papers inserting the foregoing three times and sending a copy to the Publishers, will receive a copy of the above work, and also the Economic Cottage Builder, prepaid. WANZER, McKIM & CO., Publishers, july2-3t Buffalo, New York

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 18 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.

Directors—Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President; Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.

References—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D., A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Fearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A. Updegraff, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. HARRISON, Agent.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Maching Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar-grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniacs and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham, Delarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.

Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk. Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware; Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Bareges, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!

MOSES STROUS,
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main stret, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &d., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodato all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

LONG & DECKER.

Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formely used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street. The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.

The Student passes through a course comprising over four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting, and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems, &c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one; all of which, together with various other exercises and calculations, cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit the learner.

Students can enter, at any time, a day or evening class, or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.

☞Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.

For any other particulars address personally or by letter,

T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest.

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room, in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways, and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c.

Huntingdon, May 14, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE, as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Conte's Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

☞Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Robisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.

☞Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.

August 22, 1855-tf.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE. The advertiser offers at private sale the concern known as the "Keystone Machine Works," in Harrisburg, Pa.

This property consists of a corner lot of 78x105 feet, situated near the breast of the town. On the premises are a Machine shop, Foundry, Blacksmith shop and Brass Furnace. The buildings were all erected expressly for their present use. The machinery, tools and fixtures are of the best description and in good repair.

The location is one of the best in the town, and is well adapted for carrying on a general foundry and machine business, and would also be a first rate point for agricultural machine building.

The ground and buildings will be sold with the machinery, or leased, as parties may desire.

A sale will be made on liberal terms, and to enterprising men this is a rare opportunity to embark in a well established business. For further information address

GILLIARD DOCK,
May 7, 1856. Harrisburg, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,